

[THURSDAY, July 6, 1769.]

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

THE

[NUMB. 1383.]



JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 23d March, 1769.
Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
13 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.
Wheat per Bushel 5s. 10d. Beef per Barrel 4s. 6d.
Flour 16s. od. Pork 90s. od.
Bread 16s. 6d. Salt 18. 6d.
West-India Rum 3s. 10d. Bohea Tea 4s. 6d.
New-England ditto 18. 5d. Chocol. per Doz. £1. 18. 6d.
Muscovado Sugar 5s. Bees 18. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto 18. od. Nut Wood 30s. 6d.
Molasses 18. 10d. Oak ditto 18s. 6d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	Water.	High- rises		sets		Monday next
		H	M.	H.	Aft.	
THURSDAY	3	12	after 4	36	before 8	
FRIDAY	4	1	4	37	8	
SATURDAY	5	2	4	37	8	
SUNDAY	6	2	4	38	8	
MONDAY	7	4	4	38	8	
TUESDAY	8	5	4	39	8	
WEDNESDAY	9	6	4	39	8	
Days 18 Hours 48 min. the 6th.						

WILLIAMSBURG, June 8.
MONITOR. XII.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE laid before you a faithful account of the state of our affairs in Great Britain; and of the temper of the present Ministry. We see it too glaringly displayed in the King's speech, and the addresses in answer to it, in the resolutions of both Houses concerning Boston, with the address and answer. They are too expressive to require any comment; they are written in blood, and cannot be misunderstood. It is true they aim at one colony only, but this Artifice surely cannot deceive you, nor withhold you from considering every colony interested in the sufferings of one for a common cause. Divide and tyrannize, is the maxim; to subdue one at a time, is the surest and most facile way to crush all. With such pregnant proofs before you, of a permanent and complete subversion of your liberties, you cannot without infatuation, listen to those who would persuade you, that if you demean yourselves into acquiescence and quiet, this oppressive duty act will be repealed, and every grievance redressed.

But to be convinced how futile this expectation is, look only upon the despotic circle with which they have already encompassed our liberties. The Parliament are to raise a revenue upon us without our consent; the commissioners are to see it collected; the Admiralty Courts are to try all revenue causes; whoever a Governor shall accuse of treason, is to be sent to Britain for his trial, or rather, as his Majesty's most gracious answer has it, "to be brought to condign punishment;" the Governors, Counsellors and Judges, are appointed by the King, and exist during his pleasure; and to render them all as rigorous in the collection of the revenue as possible, they are to be paid out of the money thus raised upon us without our consent or participation. From the same fund too, is a military and naval force to be maintained, to enforce absolute obedience to this tremendous system of abject slavery. Never was a plan of despotism more absolute, and in itself complete, never were chains better forged; and should our acquiescence suffer them to be riveted, we are undone for ever.

Is the giving our own money to the Crown a dear and valuable right? We are totally deprived of it by the British Parliament, over which we have no earthly restraint, with which no possible connection. Is trial by jury an essential privilege of freemen, necessary to a due dispensation of justice, and the security of the subject? This is absolutely wrested from us by the Admiralty Courts, in which one Judge, appointed by the Crown during pleasure, and paid out of the condemnation money, if it be sufficient, determines between the King and the subject. Are our lives dear to us? Every Governor may devote whom he pleases, by charging him with treason, and sending him to England, where he will be tried,

if happily this farce be deemed necessary to precede the tragedy of execution, by a jury of strangers, infected with the most violent prejudice. The Commissioners of the Customs only, are vested with the alarming powers of excise, in forcing open, or ordering to be forced, any man's locks.

Deprived thus of the privilege of giving or keeping our money, the executive and judicial powers, as independent of the people, as they are absolutely dependent on the King; the trial by jury, that great bulwark of safety in life and estate, taken from us; our houses, closets, cabinets, &c. laid open to the will and pleasure of the Commissioners, or the lowest servant belonging to the revenue; and all these maintained by us without our consent; What remains to make our slavery complete? Nothing but our acquiescence and submission. What can save us from this dreadful bondage? Nothing but an unanimous, determined, permanent opposition.

How this is to be conducted is the next question, and it may be very shortly discussed. We have petitioned, reasoned and remonstrated in vain; let us try the next gentle method of admonishing Great-Britain, and recalling her to reason and justice, that is, to desist from the consumption of her manufactures, and supplying her with those raw materials, from which her trade, manufactures, merchants and revenue, receive great profits, such as tobacco, tar, pitch, hemp, flaxseed, pot-ash, &c. Instead of expending our labour on these, let us raise grain, provisions, and all materials for manufactures; in the manufacturing of which, the rest of our labour may be employed. Some temporary loss and inconvenience will arise from so great a change; but the benefits which will flow from it are manifold, great and lasting. It will save us from slavery otherwise inevitable; the yoke is before us, the chains are prepared, there is no alternative but tamely to put them on, or vigorously endeavour to make them drop from the enervated hands of our oppressors. He who would expose himself and his posterity to the hateful insults of petty authority; he who would devote his life and fortune to the arbitrary will of Governors, Commissioners, Judges, Custom house Officers, Minions and Parasites; he who would see the whole people of this continent governed without exception by laws to which they gave no consent, and their once honourable and respected Assemblies humiliated to mere corporations; let him patiently resign himself to the shackles which are forged for him, and wonderfully calculated to secure these fatal consequences. But when the galling chain sits heavy on him; when the calamities of which slavery is banefully prolific, press hard and sore upon him; in that miserable state, fleeced, despised, injured and insulted, let him persevere in his virtue of resignation, nor be tempted to execute his miserable existence, or accelerate, in wish, the slave's and wretch's last resource, the hand of death.

To render opposition effectual, unanimity is greatly requisite. How necessary an union and harmony among ourselves are to the maintenance of our most valuable rights, may be drawn not only from reason, but from the great apprehension entertained of it by those who would subvert them. It was therefore that the congress at New-York, was so loudly proclaimed against by the Grenvillian party, and that the circular letter at Boston, was such an alarming measure at home, that every art of soothing, every influence of threats, were used by my Lord Hillsborough, to render it abortive. In pursuance of the old maxim, divide and tyrannize, this artful minister is industriously propagating an opinion, that but for such steps as those taken in America, he would certainly have had the late duty act repealed; and this at the very time the Ministry are declaring in Parliament, it was intended to fix the dominion of Parliament over America, and therefore to be enforced, if questioned. And every measure they take, tends to evince the fatal truth of this declaration.

Be assured then, my countrymen, and I speak to you from the best information, we have every thing to fear from Great-Britain, nothing to expect but insult, injury and oppression. And from these nothing can relieve us, but a determined, unanimous, permanent, opposition.

DETROIT, April 29, 1769.
THE Inhabitants of this Settlement have been very much alarmed'd lately, on Account of a Report prevailing, that the Indians were determined to assemble and cut them off, but by the very prudent measures taken on this Occasion, by Capt. Turnbull, not only in Council with such of the nations as were here, but his ordering the building of small Forts for the security of the inhabitants, and obliging the Militia both of the Old and New Subjects to parade, in order to shew their Union, and that the Savages might see, they had not to do with the French only, but might expect to find that the English were equally concern'd, we have the greatest Reason to hope, that the Blow (if intended) is parried, or at least put off: If intended I say, for there are not yet sufficient Proof thereof, tho' certain I am, that the several Indian Nations are very far from being well contented; I shall not pretend to point out the Reasons thereof, as there may be many I know nothing of, one that appears to be very considerable among the Chippawas, is, Capt. Pat. Sinclair's being taken away from them, after their adopting him for their Father, hereof they complain heavily, as you will see by the enclosed Copy of a Council held here Yesterday, by Massigihash the Chief, and a Number of the principal People of his Tribe, who came all the Way from Saguina-Bay, for that Purpose. Capt. Sinclair's indefatigable Affiduity in learning and fitting himself to their Manners, Customs, Language, &c. &c. his Generosity on all Occasions in supplying their Wants, his diligent Attention to their Old Men, Women and Children, and the very particular Care he always took of their sick, has endeared him so much to them, that they look upon him as a Demi-God: They often say, they will now have a Proof of his Majesty's Regard for them, in sending back their Father. If he does not come, I'm afraid of the Consequences.

COPY of a SPEECH delivered by Massigihash, a Chief of the Chippawas, and twenty-two of his Tribe, the 28th of April 1769, in Presence of George Turnbull, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's 6th Regiment, commanding Detroit, and its Dependencies, &c. Lieutenant M'Alpin, Lieut. M'Dougal, Lieut. Abbott, Mr. Hay, Commissary of Indian Affairs; Ensign Amiel, Ensign Duncan, Ensign Gage, Mr. Robinson, and several French Inhabitants; With the Answer.

Father. YOU have always told us to listen to you with both Ears and not with One; this has been a Recommendation at all Times.

Father. It has always been our ancient Custom to speak to one another, and I suppose it is the Will of the Great Spirit.

Father. Our Father on the other side of the Great Lake, recommended to us to have Compassion on one another, and to take Care of the Vessel with us, and to be always good Friends. A String of W.

Father. Look upon us with Compassion, the Number you see of us.

Father. The Chippawas take you fast by the Hand where you are, and all your People.

Father. We salute the King, the General, and Sir William Johnson; he was right to say, go to Detroit and take Care of our Children.

Father. Take Compassion on us poor little Chippawas, who are established near the Vessel.

Father. When we had our former Father there (Lieut. Sinclair) he asked a Piece of Land of us, which we gave him, as he had said, let us live in Friendship and help one another.

Father. Our Children even are worthy of Compassion, and we beg you'll have Compassion on them.

Father. Lieut. Sinclair had Compassion on us, and the Land he cultivated we profited by, for which Reason we gave him even the Trees.

Father. We beg what we say may be put in writing, and this String may remain with a Mark. And the General and Our Father may be informed, that we beg that he may send the same Person back (Lieut. Sinclair) this Demand is even from the Children, for what does it signify to us, to guard that Vessel if he does not come, and besides Things may not go well if he does not come.

Father. Our Men, Women and Children, re-

gret him, if he does not come back we shall be lost, there will be by and by but little Game to kill, and we shall be obliged to leave the place we are established at.

Father. We love you all, and love the Vessel, and its not for any dislike to any of you, but we beg you will make this Demand for us.

There is some French People there who are worthy of Compassion, and may remain and join us in this Demand. A Branch of eight Strings.

Father. You have more Sense than we, we know nothing; we have heard from our Brothers from Shagwamigen, will come here with Beaver to get what they are passionately fond of — Rum.

A N S W E R.

Children. **Y**OU spoke Truth when you said you had been desired to listen with both your Ears, and that it was customary for us to speak to one another.

Children. It has likewise been desired that you will live in Friendship with all his Majesty's Subjects, as your Happiness depends upon it. A String of six Rows.

Children. I look upon you with Compassion, and when you are in Necessity do what I can to ease you, and besides this, His Majesty is at a great Expence, in paying a Smith and Interpreter for your Service.

The Vessel is not kept there for us alone, she is to carry Provision to support those who bring you Clothing and Ammunition, &c. and consequently ought to be as dear to you as us.

The Person who commands the Vessel at present has it not in his Power to give you as much as the late Commander, as he is not so Rich, neither can you expect it from him, but his Intention is always to live in Peace and Friendship with you, and any Service you are of in assisting him, will always be recompensed.

Children. The String shall remain here according to your Desire, and the General shall be acquainted with it; we have heard of Mr. Sinclair's Arrival at New-York, and perhaps in some Months hence we may hear of his arrival in England; and we can assure you that every body here would be very glad he would return, provided it is agreeable to him.

Children. As to the Game, the People at the Vessel never hunt, so that they cannot make it scarce, and before there was a Vessel there, you did not receive the same Benefits you have done since.

Children. We know you have been of Service at different Times, in getting the Vessel up the Rapids, for which Reason your present Necessities have been considered, and you shall have a little Clothing for your Children, and a little Rum and Vermilion for your Young men; but it is expected you will continue to live with Capt. Robinson, and all his Majesty's Subjects, in the same Friendly Manner you have done heretofore, and not expect Things from him that is not in his Power to give; always keeping in your Mind, the solemn Engagements you have entered into at different Times, with your Father Sir William Johnson.

A String of ten Rows

They returned many Thanks, saying our Words went to their Hearts, and we should have no Reason to find the least Fault with their Behaviour, and that their Intention was to live in the same friendly Manner with us, that they had hitherto done.

Some of their People were then interrogated, regarding some Things they shou'd have said about Belts, coming this Year, from the Hurons, in the Name of the six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares, but they said they had not made such Report, neither did they know any thing of the Kind.

B O S T O N, June 22.

His Majesty's Council having at the request of the House of Representatives in the present session, laid before them copies of divers letters received from London, very interesting to this colony, together with the proceedings of the late and present council thereon, the House on Thursday last pass'd the following resolution, and appointed a committee to carry the same to the honourable board.

THE House having taken into consideration certain copies of letters written by Governor Bernard, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Nov. 1, 5, 11, 14, 30, and Dec. 5, 1769.

And a copy of one letter written by his Excellency General Gage, to his Lordship, dated Oct. 31, 1768.

All which are attested by the clerk of the papers of the House of Commons; and were transmitted to his Majesty's late council of this province, by William Bollan, Esq; and at the desire of the House have been communicated by the present council.

In which letters his Majesty's loyal subjects of this colony in general, as well as his Majesty's council, are traduced, and represented in a most odious and unjust light to his Majesty's Ministers.

The House having also carefully read and considered the remarks which the late as well as the present council have made thereon in their several letters to his Lordship, copies of which have also been communicated at the desire of this House.

Resolved, That the House do highly approve of, and have an entire satisfaction in the zeal, and attention of the late council to the public interest, not only in thus vindicating their own character, but guarding their country from meditated ruin, by truly stating facts and justly representing the duty and loyalty of this people, at so critical a time, when the Governor of the province had wantonly dissolv'd the General Assembly, and arbitrarily refused to call another upon the repeated dutiful petition of the people.

B O S T O N, June 29.

On Wednesday the 21st Instant his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHEN at the opening of the Session I recommended to you to give your earliest Attention to the Business of the Province. I did not think that there was any Occasion to speak the Particulars of such Business, as they must occur to you as readily as to me.

However lest this Omission should be made use of as an Excuse for your Inactivity, and as you have now entered into your fourth Week, without having done any thing at all, I shall now capitulate the principal Articles of the public Business, which have hitherto waited for your Notice.

They are, 1. The Support of the Government; 2. The Supply of the Treasury; 3. The providing for the Payment of the provincial Debt, which now amounts to One Hundred and Five Thousand Pounds; 4. The Tax-Bill; 5. The Impost-Bill; 6. The Excise-Bill, if thought proper; 7. The Establishments for Forts and Garrisons; 8. The Continuation of the Truck Trade; 9. The Continuation or Revival of expiring or expired Laws, &c.

All these several Matters, and such others of the ordinary Business as I may have omitted, I now recommend to your immediate Consideration. Such Assistance as I can give you, especially in removing Doubts or Difficulties which may attend any of the said Businesses, I shall be ready to afford you, so far as is consistent with my Duty.

June 21, 1769. — FRA BERNARD.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased by his Sign-Manual to signify to me his Will and Pleasure, that I repair to Great-Britain, to lay before him the State of this Province; and has also by his Secretary of State, given Directions for the Administration of this Government during my Absence.

Upon this Occasion I think it necessary to communicate to you the 3d of His Majesty's Instructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor shall be absent from the Province, one Moiety of the Salary and the Perquisites, and Emoluments which would otherwise be due to the Governor, shall, during his Absence, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor for his Maintenance, and for the Support of the Dignity of the Government.

I have always considered the Grant of the Salary appointed to me, to be subject to this Instruction, altho' it was not so express in the Act: And I have no Objection at the present Time, when the Absence of the Governor is foreseen, that the Grant of the Salary shall be express to be subject to this Instruction.

And I must at the same Time observe to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majesty as Governor of this Province, and am made to understand, that I am to be continued in that Office, and am instructed for the Appropriation of the Salary, whilst I am absent from the Province; there is the same Reason for the Grant of the Salary now, as there has been at any other Time. I must therefore desire that according to his Majesty's 4th Instruction, such Grant may be made to precede the other Business of the Session.

FRANCIS BERNARD.

June 28, 1769.

On Tuesday last, at four miles from Boston, Fahrenheit's Thermometer placed in the open Air, and in a dead Shade was at 2 o'Clock at 96 half, and at 3 at 99 half, which is 3 Degrees higher than the same Thermometer, which has been used for several Years past, was ever observed to be before: So that it may be concluded that, that was the hottest Day that has been known here for many Years past.

Upon this Thermometer, Summer Heat is marked at 76, Blood-Heat at 96, Fever Heat at 112: So that the Heat of this Day was within 12 and a half of Fever Heat.

Tuesday Morning last a Woman going to the South Market for Fish, stop'd at the Shop of Mr. Chace under Liberty-Tree, appearing to be faint, they got some Water, but on raising her up she died instantly: A Jury of Inquest was summoned, and the Opinion of several Doctors being taken, she appeared to be one Sarah Johnson of Bridgewater, on whom several Marks of Violence had been perpetrated the 2d instant, by Soldiers unknown, which probably was the Cause of her Death the 2d instant, between the Hours ten and 12, when she suddenly expired.

We hear his Majesty's Ship Romney is soon expected from Halifax to take on board the 64th Regiment,

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) June 8.

We were warranted to publish, in this paper of the 2d of February last, that if the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America (which the people of the colonies conceive to be unconstitutional) should not be speedily repealed, which they were led to believe would be the case in March or April, the generality of the inhabitants of this country would then strictly adhere to several resolutions they had lately entered into, for establishing economy, encouraging provincial labour, and keeping more money in this province. We are now warranted to add, that, seeing no prospect of having their grievances redressed, and apprehending that they will rather be augmented than done away, those resolutions have actually taken place, with many, in different parts, without limitation of time or condition; and that the people more generally come into them, by a great addition of hands.

In consequence whereof there is, at this time, a very great demand, both in town and country, not only for every manufacture already established in this province, but also for almost every article (usually imported from Great-Britain) that can be procured from our sister colonies; and a noble spirit is diffusing itself, for entering into pa-

triotic associations, to discountenance every kind of luxury, to promote and improve the present and introduce and establish new manufactures, and to form many beneficial arrangements: So that instead of those acts proving injurious to us, we shall probably, in a few years, have reason to applaud the wisdom of that parliament which drove us, out of a state of insensibility and dissipation, to the cultivation and improvement of all the arts and manufactures which were once the boast and chief support of Britain.

It is said, the MECHANICS and many other inhabitants of this town, are to have a meeting next week, in order to consult how far they can follow the laudable example of their patriotic brethren in New-York of last year.

At a court of Vice-Admiralty held here on Monday last, the merits of the cause of the Ship Britannia, on an information for having the following prohibited goods on board, viz two hogheads of Geneva, nine chests of Dutch pipes, and four casks of Dutch Flints, was fully pleaded and heard, before Judge Simpson; when it appeared that those prohibited articles being on board, was owing entirely to the indiscretion of the master, and expressly contrary to the owners orders: On principles of equity therefore, his Honour the Judge, on Tuesday, decreed the ship to be restored; the claimant to pay costs; and the prohibited goods to be forfeited.

His Majesty's Birth-day falling this year on Sunday, the same was celebrated here on Tuesday, in the usual manner; except that his Excellency the Governor entertained the company, he had invited, at his own house; and that the Charles-Town Artillery Company entertained the town with the most curious fireworks in the evening, at Broughton's bastion, that ever had been exhibited here. About 26 houses were illuminated, and 12 of them in one of the Minor streets: yet there was not wanting manifestations of loyalty and affection to our present most gracious Sovereign, but the people in general seemed affected, and depressed in spirits, on account of the unhappy distinction subsisting between them and their fellow-subjects in Great-Britain.

In the Brigantine Grant, which sailed for London this morning, are returned Twenty Bales of the Stamp Paper which were imported here in the memorable year 1765.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, June 22.

Extract of a letter from London, March 25,

"there has been an address to the King, addressed by the Ministry, approving of, and thanking his Majesty for every step taken by administration since his accession, and throwing an imputation of rebellion and disaffection on the associations for the Bill of rights, by which they in fact applaud Ministerial conduct in America, the murder of Mr. Allen, the massacre at Brentford, pardoning those condemned by fair trial for the massacre, general Warrants, rendering the habeas corpus of no effect, taking away the trial by jury, alteration of records, &c. &c.

"This was signed by a few foreign merchants, Court tools, and almost every North-Briton in and about London, including the following tobacco merchants, viz. Lyonel Lyde, Molleson, Norton, Lidderdale, Gist, Graham Franks, Stewart and Campbell, John Bachanan, Anderson and Son, and Hunt, all the other merchants refused. Quare, Are the addressors proper men to be entrusted with American business?"

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 29.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 23,

"Indian Corn is now in the greatest scarcity, and a famine is apprehended in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and particularly in the province of Galicia; and as an additional misfortune, we have lately such storms of hail and rain, the like not seen by the oldest inhabitants; which caused inundations in several places, and swept away several villages, granaries, cattle, and people, whose bodies lay floating in this river, which came down so rapidly and bro't with it such a surprising quantity of reptiles, that both shores are filled with them, and many are employed to this hour, in killing snakes, Vipers, and toads, which seem to be one of the curses of Egypt.

Extract of a Letter from New-Castle, on Delware, dated June 19, 1769

"I have inclosed you copies of the proceedings of the House of Assembly here, relative to the advice given to his Majesty, by both Houses of Parliament, for the seizing and carrying over any person to England from America, that may be obnoxious to the King's ministers.— You will perceive those proceedings were agitated in the house here, in consequence of letters from the Speaker of the late House of Burgesses of Virginia, inclosing their resolves, which the house here thought fit to adopt in expression as well as sentiment; which, if done in the other governments on the continent, will be the best evidence of unanimity that can be given."

"The resolutions and proceedings of the Assembly relating to American rights, and British encroachments, petitions for redress and agreement for non-importation of goods, encouragement of frugality and home manufactures, are almost verbatim, the

same as those of the paper of June 1.]

July 3. A letter reported that the Earl been offered the main, until such time as tied some matters th hand.

Since our last seven in and near this city, too freely of cold wa

As the late outrag I have received from mander of the armed Hay, Captain of the topic of conversation to myself and the pu narrative of the whole yesterday, may be th may unfortunately t cowardly insolent offi missions they hold, their office intitles jects, with outrage,

On the 26th inst. g mas Pedrix, of Che coming up. As I w who I was informed near and hailed her, board? The Captain the pilot did not chuncivil, ungentleman tell him, that a civil swer, and that I thou lot backguards. Up out his boat and flew at the same time preseing most violently, th I did not come along

All this I had King's armed schoo

When the boat came seized me, and in a I into the boat and put when the Captain a

five language. Findi I endeavoured to mol concession, which a I assured him I did not that if I had offended

Just at this time hap to whom I was known character, expecting he offices. But Capt. Ha nner said, "I know him in Chester, a danno all a parcel of damned much of the impious was quite thunderstruck did not seem drunk, as committed the violent on years ago, and attempt of that city.

The words were no mouth, than the comma me in the face with his strokes, which I endeav offering to return a blow strokes, my hand happen which, with an oath, he "will you strike me on told him, I did not, that it was not designedly.

"You lie, you rascal, dare you strike a Cap With that they both fe time calling for the mate hands, while the comman in a most cruel manner.

When they had tired that they might add infi me to be put in irons, ingly, and as if nothin venge they thrust me in commander swore he w not suffer me to see the li or paper, till he carried commander found that all did not break my spirit, t of the laws of my country insolence, his rage being dered the boat with five my boat, if I would fall pardon. Finding he cou he ordered his men to ca on board my boat, which distant, and during this not suffer any one to come

As soon as Mr. Bevan g them to this place, who make up the matter with bly scorn'd, and has enter against each of the Captain

N E W - Y O R K The General Assembly had prorogued to the Sixt day by Proclamation issued Governor, farther prorogued Day of September next.

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same as those of the Virginia Assembly. See our
paper of June 1.]

July 3. A letter from London says, ' It is re-
ported that the Earls Chatham and Temple have
been offered the management of affairs, but refused
it, until such time as the present Ministry had set-
tled some matters they did not choose to have any
hand in.'

Since our last several people have died suddenly,
in and near this city, occasioned by their drinking
too freely of cold water.

As the late outrageous insult and cruel treatment
I have received from William Dodington, com-
mander of the armed schooner Gaspey, and David
Hay, Captain of the Train, is become the common
topic of conversation. I think I am bound in justice
to myself and the public, to give a full and true
narrative of the whole matter. What was my case
yesterday, may be the case of every freeman, who
may unfortunately fall within the power of such
cowardly insolent officers, who disgrace the com-
missions they hold, and who seem to think that
their office entitles them to treat their fellow sub-
jects, with outrage, insolence, and abuse.

On the 26th inst. going a fishing with Mr. Thomas
Pedrix, of Chester, saw a top-sail schooner coming up. As I wanted to speak with a pilot, who I was informed was in such a schooner, I went
near and hailed her, and asked what pilot was on
board? The Captain of the schooner replied, that the
pilot did not choose to tell his name. Such an
uncivil, ungentleman like answer, provoked me to
tell him, that a civil question deserved a civil an-
swer, and that I thought both the Captain and Pilot
of the schooner. Upon which the Captain ordered
out his boat and five men, to bring me on board,
at the same time presenting his firelock, and swearing
most violently, that he would fire upon me, if
I did not come along side directly.

All this time I had no apprehension of its being a
King's armed schooner.

When the boat came up, the Cockson immediately
seized me, and in a piratical manner dragged me
into the boat and put me on board the schooner,
when the Captain accosted me with the most abu-
sive language. Finding in what hands I was fallen
I endeavoured to mollify him, by making all the
concession, which a gentleman ought to demand.
I assured him I did not know he was a King's officer;
that if I had offended him I asked his pardon.

Just at this time happening to see Captain Hay,
to whom I was known, I appealed to him for my
character, expecting he would interpose his friendly
offices. But Capt. Hay in a rude insulting man-
ner said, " I know him very well, a tavern keeper
in Chester, a damned horse-jockey. They are
all a parcel of damned rascals." Tho' I had heard
much of the impious insolence of the man, yet I
was quite thunder struck at this instance of it. He
did not seem drunk, as it is said he was when he
committed the violent outrage in Philadelphia some
years ago, and attempted to assassinate a gentleman
of that city.

The words were no sooner out of Capt. Hay's
mouth, than the commander of the schooner struck
me in the face with his fist, and redoubled his
strokes, which I endeavoured to ward off, without
offering to return a blow. But in fending off his
strokes, my hand happened to touch his face, on
which, with an oath, he cried out, " you rascal,
will you strike me on board my own vessel." I
told him, I did not, that if my hand touched him,
it was not designedly.

" You lie, you rascal," said Capt. Hay, " how
dare you strike a Captain of a man of war?"
With that they both fell upon me; at the same
time calling for the mate, who seized and held my
hands, while the commander and Hay both beat me
in a most cruel manner.

When they had tired themselves with beating me
that they might add insult to cruelty, they ordered
me to be put in irons, which was done accord-
ingly, and as if nothing could glut their re-
venge they thrust me into the hold, where the
commander swore he would keep me and would
not suffer me to see the light, nor to have pen, ink,
or paper, till he carried me to Halifax. When the
commander found that all his threats and menaces
did not break my spirit, trusting to the protection
of the laws of my country, I defied his malice and
insolence, his rage being somewhat abated he or-
dered the boat with five men to put me on board
my boat, if I would fall on my knees and ask his
pardon. Finding he could not bring me to this, he
ordered his men to carry me, bloody as I was,
on board my boat, which was about half a mile
distant, and during this inhuman scene he would
not suffer any one to come nigh the schooner.

DAVIS BEVAN.

As soon as Mr. Bevan got to Chester he followed
them to this place, where they endeavoured to
make up the matter with their cash, which he nob-
ly scorn'd, and has enter'd an action at civil law
against each of the Captains.

N E W - Y O R K, July 6.

The General Assembly of this Province, which
stood prorogued to the Sixth Instant, were Yester-
day by Proclamation issued by his Excellency the
Governor, farther prorogued to Tuesday the Fifth
Day of September next.

The Agreement enter'd into and subscribed,
June 22d, by the Merchants, Traders, Freeholders,
Mechanicks, and other Inhabitants of the Province
of Maryland, for the Non-Importation of
Goods from Great Britain, is almost exactly the
same as that of the late Assembly and principal In-
habitants of Virginia.—One Article of the Agree-
ment is that always for the Future, any Parlia-
mentary Tax upon British Goods, imported into Amer-
ica, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, shall be
an absolute Prohibition upon them from importation.
Another.—That they will have no dealing with
any Person or Colony, that have not, or shall not
within two Months, come into similar Agreements,
and another is in the Words following.

" EIGHTHLY, We, the Tradesmen and Manu-
facturers, do likewise promise and agree, that we
will not avail ourselves of the Scarcity of European
Goods, proceeding from the Resolutions for Non-
Importation, to raise, or enhance the Prices of the
different Articles, or Commodities, by us wrought
up, or manufactured; but that we will sell and
dispose of the same, at the usual and accustomed
Rates we have done for these three Years past."

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Two Sisters, De Witt, from Coracoa; Betsy, Lun-
ridge, Newfoundland; York, Walker, Quebec. Sloop Wil-
liam, Reeve, Quebec; Mary, Mutchings, Salteruda; Sally,
Hunt, South-Carolina; Charming Polly, Freebody; Two
Brothers, Warmer; and Ship America, Clarke, Rh. Island.
Schooner Little Nancy, Higs, New-Providence.

Outward.—Brig Rebecca, Moore, for Mosquitos; Con-
way, Keith, Lisbon; Betsy, Lunridge; and Success, Baffard,
Newfoundland. Sloop Polly, Smith, Madeira; Two Sis-
ters, Quill, Bermuda; Hester, Lowndes, St. Croix; Mercury,
Gilbert, Coracoa; Charming Polly, Freebody, Rh. Island.
Schooner Liberty, Davison, Grenades; Little Nancy, Higs,
New-Providence.

Cleared.—Brig Speedwell, Palmer, to Liverpool; Hiber-
nia, Henry, Dover; Matty, Mackie; and Sloop Charlotte,
Bayne, Virginia. Snow Charming Polly, Wylie; Hispaniola;
Coronation, Snow, Newfoundland. Schooner Mary,
M'Kall, Coracoa; Polly, Newton, New-Providence; Eli-
zabeth, Arnold; and Reflection, Sands, Rh. Island; Orle-
ans, Randall, jun. New Orleans. Sloop Two Partners,
Brasher, Jamaica; Ranger, Kennedy, Madeira; Peggy,
Stewart, Quebec; Sally, Schermerhorn, South-Carolina;
Charlotte, Buffit, North-Carolina; Little Nancy, Dickinson,
Bermuda.

THE PUBLIC are desir'd to take particular
Notice, that the several Accounts of the
Observations of the late Transit of Venus, which
were published Yesterday in Mr. Holt's News-Paper,
and inserted immediately below the black Line
drawn therein, under my descriptive SCHEME of
the Transit, were not in any Instance stated by me,
as some have apprehended; for there is a great
Mistake made in stating those Accounts, &c. I will
venture to assure the Public, for the Credit of
American-Unanimity, that by properly comparing
the First and Second Contacts, and making requi-
site Allowances for difference of Longitudes, con-
verted into Time, &c. that the Observations hitherto
published, promise a most perfect Agree-
ment in AMERICA; but we must necessarily wait
till the various Apparatus's are suitably explained,
and the abstruse astronomical Calculations and
Observations of this Phenomenon in EUROPE and
AMERICA, are reduced to a Standard of apparent
Time, with the very utmost Caution and Circum-
spection for a useful Publication;—The Tran-
sit-Accounts above mentioned, are expressed to be
given wholly in apparent Time, and as the Pub-
lisher of the said Accounts promiscuously blended
together the different denominated Times, it is
no Wonder that he should thence infer the erro-
neous Conclusion, viz. a Disagreement between the
Accounts.

The Gentlemen who made Observations at the
Time of the Transit, are requested to recollect if
any Phenomenon appeared like a Satellite, then at-
tendant upon Venus.—I think that I observed one dis-
tinctly at 5h. 45m. And whereas some Gentlemen
suspected that a Reflection on my early Publication
of the Transit, was included in that of Mr. Har-
pur of the COLLEGE. I am requested by Mr. Har-
pur to take this Opportunity of informing the
Public, that no such Reflection was therein thought
of, or intended, and indeed there was no Founda-
tion for any unkind Reflections between us, as we
differed but two Seconds of Time in the first Contact.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1769. S. S. SKINNER.

To-Morrow will be published,
And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE.

A
N E W M A N U A L,
A N D
P L A T O O N E X E R C I S E:
W I T H A N
E X P L A N A T I O N.
P U B L I S H E D B Y A U T H O R I T Y:

R UN-away last Sunday, from the Subscriber, at Rariton,
a Negro Fellow, named EBEN, about 30 Years of
Age, he speaks English and Dutch, can read and write, and
is likely will forge a Pass; He had on a Linsey Wootly
Waistcoat, Tow Shirt and Trowsers, and an old Hat.—
Whoever takes him up and returns him, or secures him, so
that I may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded,
and have all reasonable Charges paid, by

Rariton, July 3, 1769. WILLIAM CROOK.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are desired not
to harbour, conceal or carry him off, as they will answer it at
their Peril.

83 84

J F SARAH THOMSON, Daughter

of Doctor THOMSON, of Lurgan, in the County of
Armagh, in Ireland, will apply to the Printer hereof, she
will hear of something considerably to her Advantage; or
any Person giving Information concerning her, the Favour
will be gratefully acknowledged. She is about 17 Years
old, and was seen in Philadelphia about 18 Months since.

83 85

To be sold, the six under-mentioned Lots of Land, situated in Old Town, on the
South Side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public
Road that leads to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 75 Acres,

another 63,

another 54,

another 149,

another 54,

and the other 44 Acres, all in good,
Fence, and in the running out of the said Lots, great Care
was taken in dividing, as equally as possible, the Wood
Land and Meadows, as may appear by a Map of the whole
Tract; to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence,
John Burt Lyng, or Joseph Allcock, in this City. An In-
disputable Title will be given, by Charles Jardine, the Pro-
prietor, now living on the Premises. 83 89

A Gentleman of this City, having
received an Order from a Country Shopkeeper, for
fundry Goods, applied to the Shop of Alexander Robertson,
(not knowing it to be his) where meeting with many Articles
which suited, he had them put up, but, on seeing the Bill
made out in the Name of Alexander Robertson, and recollecting
he was the Person pointed out in a late Advertise-
ment—as an Enemy to this Country, positively refused re-
ceiving the Goods, notwithstanding the strongest Importu-
nings of said Robertson, who endeavoured to remonstrate
that altho' he was one of the Signers, as a Mechanic, to sup-
port the Agreement entered into by the Merchants; yet the
Goods going to the Country took off entirely the Force of
his Agreement, nor did he infringe it thereby:—Such fa-
lacious Reasonings might have bore Weight with a Man of
Mr. Robertson's Principles.—But the Gentleman having
more Regard for the good of his Country, than to adopt
such Sentiments, went away and left the Goods.—It is to be
hoped such laudable Principles will be strictly adhered to
by every Well-wisher to this Country.

New-York, 3d July, 1769.

PURSUANT to an Order of Natha-
niel Underhill, and Jonathan Fowler, Esqrs. two of
the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the
County of West Chester: Notice is hereby given, to the re-
spective Creditors of John Thomas Stephenon, an Insolvent
Debtor, in the County of West Chester, that they be and
appear at the House of Edward Stephenon, at West Chester,
on Wednesday the Twelfth Day of July Inst. at 12 o'Clock
on said Day, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment
should not be made of the Debtor's Estate, and he
discharged, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the
Governor, Council and General Assembly of the Province of
New-York, entitled, " An Act for the Relief of Insolvent
Debtors."

PURSUANT to an Order of
George Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagge, Esqrs. two
of the Judges of the Mayor's Court for the City of New-York;
upon the Petition of Rem Remsen, of Brooklyn, Long-
Island, in the Province of New-York, Cooper, an Insolvent
Debtor and funder of his Creditors: Notice is hereby given
by the said Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the said Rem
Remsen, to shew Cause (if any they have) before the said
Judges, at the House of the said George Brewerton, Esq; on
Friday the 14th Day of July Instant, at ten o'Clock in
the Forenoon, being the Day and Place by the said Judges
appointed) why an Assignment of the said Rem Remsen's
Estate, should not be made to Jecamiah Allen, of the City
of New-York, Gunn Smith, Attigree, appointed by the Pe-
titioners for that Purpose, to receive and dispose of the
same, for the Benefit of the Creditors of the said Rem Remsen,
and the said Rem Remsen be thereupon discharged,
pursuant and agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the
President, the Council, and General Assembly of the Colony
of New-York, entitled, " An Act for the Relief of Insol-
vent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned,
and also pursuant to two other Acts of the Legisla-
ture of the said Colony, the one entitled, an Act to con-
tinue an Act, entitled, " An Act for the Relief of Insol-
vent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned,
with an Addition thereto," the other, entitled, " An Act more
effectually to secure to the Creditors, the Benefits intended
by the Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." Dated
New-York, 4th July, 1769. 83 84

TO BE SOLD;

A fine large Brick House two Stories and a Half high,
with three Fire Places, a front Cellar, and a back Cellar
Kitchen, with all other Conveniences; it is in a good Place
for Trade or Merchandise, at the North-River; next Door
to Mr. Thomas Pettit:—Inquire of

THOMAS PETTIT.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market,
WHITE lead ground in oil, in powder ditto, Spanish
brown ground, and in powder do. best sprush yellow
ground, and in powder do. verdigrise, ground do. red
lead, Prussian blue, vermillion, umber, litharge, white vitriol,
powder blue, whiting, linseed oil; 6 by 4, 8 by 6,
9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 6, 12 by 10, 13 by 12, 14 by 14,
crown glass; painting brushes: Scarlet, blue, green, mix'd,
grey, black and brown fine broad-cloth; middling and low
price do. yard wide cloth, forrest or hunters do. Bath
rugs, superfine knaps, yard wide do. coating and bear-skin,
Devonshire kersey, German serge, drugget, black serge-de-
nium; camblets; 3 and 9-4 rof. blankets; 10-4 swanskin do.
spotted rugs, superfine black and light colour hair plush,
black russet, striped and black calimancoes, bombazine,
scarlet, white, yellow and striped flannel; rattinets and shal-
looms, osnaburgh, crokes, and felt and castor hats; best
velvet cork, black, blue, cloth and buff colour'd breeches
patterns; black, blue, white and mixt worsted hose; wo-
men's blue do. cotton do. worsted mitts, buckskin and sham-
my gloves, &c. &c. 83 85

Choice old Madeira wine, Teneriff and Lisbon do. choice
sweet do. brandy, Geneva in cafes, old Jamaica spirits, mu-
covado and loaf sugar, bohea tea, chocolate, coffee;
also a few hogsheads best West-India rum. 83 86

POETS CORNER.

ODE to HEALTH.

HAIL, rosy Health, celestial, blooming Fair,
Offspring of Temperance, Virtue's sweetest
child ;
And soft Content, that smooths the brow of Care,
Parent of Joy and pleasure ever mild.
I feel thy influence, life-bestowing pow'r, [veins :
While the warm tide glides swiftly through my
And while reclin'd in blooming *Hebe's* bow'r
I consecrate to thee the living strains.
The soul serene, the pleasure-darting eye,
The breast where calm Tranquility resides,
From thee their joys derive ; when thou art nigh
In pleasing course each happy minute glides.
Th' embow'ring grove, the flow'r-be sprinkled lawn,
The stream that wanders o'er the verdant plain,
The early beauties of the blushing dawn,
Without thy presence seek to charm in vain.
Thou bid'st the rose on *Mira's* cheek to glow,
And deck'st the lovely maid in brightest bloom ;
While from her breath such native odours flow,
As emulate the violet's rich perfume.
When thou art absent, fancy's fairest forms,
Fly from the view, or faded all appear ;
As fades the prospect when loud wintry storms
Cloud the whole face of nature's various year.
E'en *Mira's* lovely cheek the roseate hue
Deserts ; no sparkling fire her eyes retain :
Each heavenly charm now lessens on the view,
When Health gives place to sickness and to pain.
Thee, goddes ! in each silent grove and shade,
Where beauteous verdure crowns the waving trees,
I seek, in all thy glowing charms array'd,
And court thee in the gently-passing breeze :
For this, O may thy ever sacred pow'r
Still warm my youthful breast with genial fire,
Still cheer me, drooping, in my lonely hour,
And with kind Nature's love my feeling soul
inspire. J. H.

TO BE SOLD, BY
HAYMAN LEVY,
In BAYARD-STREET.

A Fine Parcel of pick'd Beaver,
Raccoon and Musquash ; Deer Leather, both Indian
dressed and in the Hair, &c. &c. &c. 82 85

To be sold at public Vendue,
On Friday the 7th of July next,
At the Merchant's COFFEE-HOUSE ;

ONE equal Tenth undivided Part
of HORN-ISLAND, in the Province of West-Florida,
with one equal Tenth undivided Part of all the Cattle on
said Island. 82 85

Head Quarters, New-York, June 7th, 1769.

THE Commander in Chief having
it signified to him, by a Letter from Lord Barrington,
his Majesty's Secretary at War, That the Commissioners of
the Chelsea Board, finding themselves not empowered by
Law, to pay any out Penitentiaries, but such as are resident in
Great Britain or Ireland.—This is therefore to give Notice
to all the out Penitentiaries in North-America, who have been
hitherto paid by the Major of Brigade at Head Quarters,
that they are not to receive any Payment in America, be-
yond the Time they are already paid to, viz. the 24th June
Inst. But in order to alleviate as much as possible, the Case
of the said Penitentiaries, all such as are willing to go home
immediately, on applying to Major of Brigade Moncrieffe,
will have Passages provided for them, as the Packets failing
give Opportunity ; and any of them, choosing for the pre-
sent to remain in North-America, and who may hereafter
desire to return to England, the whole of the Arrears then
due to them, will be paid off, on their producing proper
Proofs of their Identity, to the Commissioners of Chelsea
Board, which they will obtain at Head Quarters.

MONCRIEFFE, Major of Brigade. 79 82

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto ; beef and
pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

HAS removed to the Corner, oppo-
site to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the
Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.
N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs,
of all Sorts. 68—

JUST PUBLISHED,
And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE,
A P A M P H L E T

ENTITLED
Primitive Physick,

or an easy and natural

M E T H O D,

of curing

M O S T D I S E A S E S.

By JOHN WESTLY.

Homo sum, Humanus nihil a me alienum puto.

The thirteenth Edition, corrected and much improved.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

THE MOST VIOLENT
TOOTH ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,

(No CURE No PAY)

BETTINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the
Tooth Ach, and cures all Disorders whatever in the
Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days using will fallo the
Teeth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will
perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise preserves
the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from
becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from
the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scrophulous
Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth.
By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely re-
move all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the
Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so
violent ; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pains
in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is pre-
pared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with par-
ticular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Buskirk's, the Corner
of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr.
HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth,
from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and
displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest
Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from
one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that
they cannot be distinguished from natural ; therefore those
Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of
losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having
natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and
in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament and Ser-
vice for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the
Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of
Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a
Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured
gratis every Morning from eight to ten. 81—

To be sold at Public Vendue,
At the Court-House in the Town of Goshen, in
Orange-County, on Thursday the 10th Day of
August next ;

SUNDRY Parcels of Land in the
said Town of Goshen, belonging to the Estate of Col.
Samuel Gale, deceased, to wit, Lot No. 30, containing 80
Acres ; part of the Lots 7 and 24 ; the Lot No. 24
in the West Division of the said Town, containing 71 Acres
and Part of the Lot No. 16 ; and also 31 1/2 Acres in the
said Town. The above Lands are very well situated and not
far from the Goshen Meeting and Court-House.—They
have been improved for many Years, and have a large
Quantity of good Meadow already cleared, sufficiently wa-
tered, wooded, &c.—For further Particulars, inquire of
Samuel Gale, Esq; in Goshen. 82 85

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very
gentle, pleasing Manner, are pleasantly situate, and
now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c.
and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee,
Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines
and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Mu-
sic Vocal and Instrumental, will shortly be performed twice
every Week, of which due Notice will be given.—Conti-
guous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, con-
venient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment ; also Dinners
or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely
Notice being given to the Publick's already much obliged, and
very obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the
Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

SEVERAL Gentlemen having
desired, that the Pieces originally publish'd in the Phil-
adelphia News-Papers, entitled the ANATOMIST ; with
the several Replies that came out to particular Parts of
them, should be printed separately, so as to be bound to-
gether : Notice is hereby given, that they are now finished in
that Manner, ready for Delivery, and may be had either
separately, or bound in the second Volume of the Whig.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome Chariot, the Box
made to take off occasionally, with Harness for four
Horses : Inquire of Messrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER
WALLACE. 81—

The NEW-YORK
Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of

JOHN KEATING,

Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip :

ALL Persons who have the Welfare of
their Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider
the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government,
and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen
Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise
useless ; their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much
for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can
be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Pub-
lic in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so
as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for
our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Pro-
vince the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for
this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are
entirely lost to us. Whereas by manufacturing of it here,
Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money
still remains in a circulating State ; it is therefore hop'd that
all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which
it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

All Persons having Occasion for Cartridge or Sheathing
Paper, may be supplied, by giving Notice some short Time
before wanted.—And all Persons who have fine white Rags,
are earnestly entreated to send them in, as we are prevented
from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine
Rags. 62—

WHEREAS Gerardus Groesbeck

and Abraham Ten Broek, did make and with their
Hands subscribe a certain Writing bearing Date the twentieth
Day of February, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Sixty Nine ; and published the same twelve
Weeks successively, in Hugh Gaine's News Paper, entitled
the New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury ; and in
James Parker's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette
or the Weekly Post-Boy, two of the Public News Papers of
this Colony : Which said Writing was, and is directed by
the Tenor thereof ; To all Persons interested in the Lots
therein after mentioned, and recites ; that Whereas his late
Majesty King George the Second, by his Letters Patent un-
der the Great Seal of the Province of New-York, bearing
Date the 15th Day of June, in 13th Year of his Majesty's
Reign, Annoque Domini 1739. Did Grant and Confirm
unto Edward Collins, James De Lancey, Gerardus Stuy-
vesant, Stephen Van Renfelaer, Charles Williams, and Fre-
derick Morris ; a certain Tract of Land in the County of
Albany, called Walumfack ; to the Eastward of a Place
called Hofack ; beginning at a certain mark'd Tree, which
is 147 Chains, distant from the late Dwelling House of Garret
Cornelius Van Nees, measured on a Line running South 73
Degrees East from the South East Corner of said House to
the said Tree ; and running from the said mark'd Tree
North 13 Degrees and 30 Minutes, West 90 Chains and 40
Links ; then North 40 Degrees and 15 Minutes, East 210
Chains ; then North 77 Degrees, East 90 Chains ; then
South 31 Degrees and 40 Minutes, East 604 Chains, then South
65 Degrees West, 92 Chains ; then North 44 Degrees and
30 Minutes West, 150 Chains ; then North 75 Degrees,
West 129 Chains ; then North 20 Degrees, West 140 Chains ;
then South 60 Degrees, West 173 Chains ; and then North
4 Degrees West, 76 Chains, to the Place where this Tract
of Land first began : Containing 12000 Acres of Land, and
the usual Allowance for High Ways. And Whereas Partition
of the said Tract of Land has been made by the said
original Proprietors above named, on the 31st Day of May,
Annoque Domini 1742 ; that by the said Partition the Lots
Number 5, 14, 21 and 28, fell to the Share of, and on the same
Day was conveyed to Stephen Groesbeck : And whereas
they the Subscribers are Part Owners and Proprietors of all
the Four Lots before-mentioned, and we are inclined to have
Partition made of the same, pursuant to two Acts of the
Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of
New-York ; one entitled, an Act for the more effectual
Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-
York ; and for Partition of Lands in Order thereto, passed
on the 8th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1761 ;
the other entitled, an Act to continue an Act, entitled, an
Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit
Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of
Lands in Order thereto ; and also to continue one other Act,
entitled, an Act to explain Part of an Act, entitled, an Act
for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents
in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in
order thereto ; passed the 31st of December 1768. And did
therefore, pursuant to the said Acts, thereby give Notice,
that John R. Bleeker, and Peter Lansing, Esqrs and Thomas
Hun, Gentleman, all of the City of Albany, were ap-
pointed Commissioners, to make Partition of the said Lots,
and that we the said Commissioners, would meet on Tuesday
the 30th Day of May next ensuing, the Day of the Date
thereof, at the House of Mr. Richard Cartwright, Innholder,
in the City of Albany, to proceed to the Partition of the
same, and did, then and there desire all Persons interested
therein, to attend then and there for that Purpose. NOW
therefore, We the said John R. Bleeker, Peter Lansing, and
Thomas Hun, Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, do
hereby signify our said Appointment : And do hereby give
Notice, that we will meet at the House of Richard Cart-
wright, in the City of Albany, on the 31st of July next, to
proceed to the said Partition ; and We desire all Persons in-
terested or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under
our Hands at Albany, this 6th Day of June, in the Year
of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine.

JOHN R. BLEEKER,

PETER LANSING,

THOMAS HUN.

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred
Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best
Anchor Smith in America ; equal, if not superior in Quality
to any made in Europe.

A L S O,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on
short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

39 90

Found last Saturday Morning on Rotten-Row,
A Parcel of Jersey Bills ;—whoever
ever has lost them and can prove their Property, may
have them again, by applying to THOMAS FISHER, living
opposite the Oswego Market. June 22. 81 84

TO BE SOLD, BY
EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English
Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery,
which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the break-
ing up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles
necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather,
for the Use of Vessels. 67 79

M. PHILLIPS,

Has lately imported from London ;
A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and
fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and
genteelest Taste, too tedious to mention.

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NEW-YORK : Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing

Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for

Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1383.

[T H U R S D A Y, JULY 6, 1769.]

BOSTON, May 20.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

W E have before mentioned that one Samuel Fellows who lately commanded a Vessel belonging to a Merchant in Cape-Ann, having behaved in such a Manner in the West-Indies, as to make it difficult for him, to render a fair and just Account of his Transactions, chose an easier Way of Settlement, by informing the Custom-House Officers upon Oath, that more Molasses had been landed, than was reported; for which the Vessel, &c. was seized, to the almost Ruin of his Owners.—So flagrant an Instance of Baseness and Perfidy, could not but intitle him to the Favour of such a set of Men as G—B— and the B—d of C—m—rs, in Consequence of which, he had a Command given him, in one of our little Guarda Coasts, and was also furnished, as other such infamous and inconsiderate Marine Officers have lately been, with a Commission, constituting him an Officer of the Customs, with the Power of making Seizures.

Thus Commissioned, and empowered, he soon commenced Hostilities against the Merchants, by stopping such Vessels, as he met with in Cruises, rummaging and searching them, for Pretences for a Seizure, impressing Men &c. &c.—Frequent Advices of his Extravagancies of this Sort, have been received, but the Account we have of his Behaviour at Cape-Ann, is really astonishing, and among many other Instances of a similar Nature, may serve to convince Americans, what Plan has been adopted by L—d H—l—gh, for the bracing up of Government, and what Treatment we are to expect, so long as we are held under a Military Government.

The Inhabitants of Cape-Ann, had Spirit and Strength enough, to have immediately taken, punished or secured, a Wretch, who had shewn as little Regard to their Lives, as to the Laws of the Community; but Prudence got the better of their Resentment, and we have this Affair fully related in a Memorial which Mr. Jacob Parsons, the Deputy Sheriff, by their Desire, presented to the Governor and Council of this Province.—Representing that on the 25th Instant, He had in his Custody, having duly taken by Virtue of a Procreet of Law, one Josiah Merril, as a Prisoner: That while he was in the due Execution of his Office, one Samuel Fellows, a Commander of one of his Majesty's armed Cutters, then in the Harbour of Cape-Ann, with four of his Men with Fire-Arms, Cutlasses, &c. came on Shore in a Boat, and said Fellows, immediately accosted the said Merril, by asking him, "What he did there? Upon which, said Merril replied that, "an Officer had taken him, and had him in Custody for Debt." That in Consequence of this Reply, said Fellows, commanded said Merril, to come away to him, and that he would protect said Merril: That on this Encouragement, said Merril broke away from the Deputy Sheriff, and ran towards said Fellows; whereupon the Deputy Sheriff, commanded in his Majesty's Name, several Persons to assist in seizing and stopping his Prisoner; whom they obeyed and seized, and held said Prisoner; that while this passed, said Fellows, who was within four Rods from the Deputy Sheriff, and his Assistants, ordered his four Men to fire: Whereupon two of Fellow's Men leaped upon the Beach, and ran towards them, until they had got within two Rods, when they presented their Arms directly to the Deputy Sheriff, and his Assistants, and then fired; the Shot and Ball scarcely missing them, and entered a Store within a few Inches of where they stood: The Prisoner taking Advantage of the Consternation they were in, broke away and ran towards said Fellows's Boat. That during the whole of this Time, said Fellows, and his Men, although they were repeatedly told, that the Deputy Sheriff was a King's Officer, kept a constant Round of Oaths, and Imprecations upon the Deputy Sheriff, and his Assistants; damning the King's Officer, and all who belonged to him; swearing, he would blow the Brains out of the first Man who offered to touch said Merril, or come towards the Boat; that they would take better Sight the next Time, and the like; that as said Merril, came nearer to the Boat, said Fellows and his Men, kept firing at the Deputy Sheriff, till said Fellows commanded his Men not to fire any more yet; but to keep a Reserve for any who should attempt a retaking of said Merril. And that after said Fellows and his Men, had fired six or seven Times, by which the Deputy Sheriff and his Assistants were in the most imminent Hazard of their Lives, the said Fellows and his Men yet defending said Merril, retired on board the Boat,

and still kept firing as they left the Shore; and the Sheriff has not since been able to retake the Prisoner, or bring said Fellows to Justice.

The Memorialist then, implores his Excellency and Honours, to take the Affair into Consideration, and to act thereon, as they shall deem most for the Advancement of Justice, and the Preservation of Peace, Order, and good Government, &c.

May 21. In Consequence of the above Representation, His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council, taking the said Memorial into Consideration: His Majesty's Council advised and ordered, that the King's Attorney, make strict Inquiry into the Affair, and prosecute in Law, the supposed Offenders. And also ordered, that a Copy of said Memorial be handed to Commodore Hood, which was accordingly done, and the Commodore was pleased to signify that he would give immediate Orders for inquiring into the Affair, and do all in his Power to secure the Person offending in so notorious a Manner, to appear and answer for his Conduct in a Court of Justice.

May 22. It has been justly observed. "That the Colony Trade is in a Measure, a System of Art and Restriction; yet the very Principle may be destroy'd by multiplying to Excess, the Means of securing it." The present Trade of America has of late Years, been embarrassed beyond Description, with the Multiplicity and Intricacy of Regulations and Ordinances; our late M—n—rs, from whom we must exclude the Rockingham Administration, seem to be possessed with something hardly short of a Rage, for Regulation and Restriction, they have extended to us their several Acts of Parliaments, calculated to prevent a Contraband Trade with their French Neighbours, multiplied Bonds, Certificates, Affidavits, Warrants, Suffrances, Cockets, &c. and every Species of Custom-House Officers, both upon the Land and Water; have supported the new Regulations with such severe Penalties, and extended them without the least Consideration of Circumstances to so many Objects, that American Commerce is expiring under them. Upon the first Appointment of an American Board of C—f—ms, it was trumpeted to the Merchants, by the Tools of Power, that it was an Institution calculated to retrieve the Trade from many of its present Embarrassments; and that some of the Colonies Agents in London, were so well satisfied, that the Residence of the C—m—rs in any trading Province would be greatly advantageous to its Commerce, as to offer in Behalf of their Constituents a large Sum of Money, to obtain the Preference.—Our Merchants however, were by no Means disposed to hearken to such delusory Insinuations; they considered the Project of an American Revenue, to be wholly founded upon Anti Commercial Principles; and that a set of Men sent among us to support this Project, and riot upon its produce, must become as obnoxious, as the exercise of their Power would be distressing.—Their Conjectures were soon realized; to say nothing of the haughty imperious, indecent Behaviour of the B—d as Men, their whole Official Conduct has been such, as lead People to consider them as the greatest political Curses that could have been sent among us.—This B—d soon gave Being to such an innumerable Train of under Officers, &c. that the whole Revenue raised by the late Duties, has been scarcely sufficient to satiate their craving Appetites; but the Monies drained from our Merchants, distressing as it has been, is the least Part of our Sufferings; they have, with the Advice and Assistance of G—B— and the Cabal, gone into every Measure that has appeared to us most likely to cramp and lessen both a Provincial and Foreign Trade, by which we have been so impoverished; that thro' Necessity, as well as Resentment, our Farmers and Mechanics, are lopping off many Articles of Superfluities, and going into such Manufactures as may be carried on here to the greatest Advantage.

We have before adduced many Instances of the wanton, cruel, and strange Behaviour of our modern Revenue, Naval, and Custom-House Officers, all of whom are under the Influence or Direction of G—B— and the C—m—rs, also noticed the Injuries included in them. What follows carries the same Complexion.

May 23. The Brig Industry, which loaded in London, and cleared out at the Custom-House there, for Nantucket, where she arrived, as the Winter was setting in, applied to the Naval Officer, there being no Custom-House Officer fixed upon the Island, who gave him a Permit to unload, which he did accordingly, and then took on board Part of another Cargo, for London, and intended to Boston, there to fill up his Vessel; he

had also on board some Chests of Oyl, owned in Boston, which were imported in the same Bottom; but before sailing, an Officer of the Customs, appointed by the C—m—rs arrived; upon which the Capt. of the Brig immediately applied to him, with the Cockets brought from London, in order to pay Duty on some Tea, which was the only dutiable Goods he had brought from London; he was accordingly cleared for Boston, being first obliged to give Bond for paying the Duty of said Tea on his Arrival there, the Cockets were also sent for the Inspection of the Custom-House, where he applied for an Entry on his arrival, but was told they should not enter her, but gave him a Permit to take out the Oyl brought from London; immediately after, by order of the C—m—rs they seized his Vessel, and what Cargo she had on board, and kept her in Possession ten Days, to the great Damage of the Owners, but after being petitioned several Times; said Vessel and Cargo was delivered up to the Owners.

May 24. The Master of a Coasting Vessel, bound to Caico-Bay, in the Eastern Parts of this Province, took in by Sufferance, about four hundred of Iron, and a few Coils of Cordage, for the landing of which, on his Arrival there, and the producing Certificates thereof, he was obliged to give two Bonds at the Custom-House Office.

May 25. Capt. Neuphey, Master of a Vessel, owned in the Southerly Part of the Province, on going from Rhode-Island, to Connecticut, with a Load of Fire-Wood, took on board two Casks of Molasses, without clearing them out, the Molasses having been legally entered, and the Duties paid upon them; but being met with by one of our English Guarda Coasts; they seized and detain'd the Vessel, and thereby obliged said Master to make a long and expensive Journey to this Town in order to settle for this extraordinary Breach of the Acts of Trade, with the Honourable the B—d of C—m—rs.

May 26. Capt. Dean, in a Brig from Green-Island in Jamaica, was brought too and searched on his Passage, not by a Spanish, but by an English Guarda Coast; the Captain of which, on finding that the Mate of the Brig had omitted clearing out his little Adventure, was pleased to seize, and take Possession of the Vessel, as well as the Mate's Adventure.

May 27. A Petty Officer of the Custom-House came on board Capt. Freeman's Ship, lately arrived from London, and behaved in the same insolent Manner this set of Men are accustomed to; upon finding a Barrel of New-England Rum, which was sent on board for the Refreshment of the People at Work in unloading, he threatened as if the Ship should be seized; they not having, as he told them, a Right to receive and keep on board a larger Quantity than six Gallons.

May 28. The Captains of several Vessels, lately arrived in different Parts of this Province, report that, they have been stopp'd and detain'd at Sea by English Guarda Coasts and their Hatches, &c. opened, in order to search for uncleared, or contraband Goods, and that some of their Seamen had been impressed and taken from them before they were near the Land.

Late Advices arrived at Boston; from an English Paper of the 4th of May, omitted in our last for Want of Room.

LONDON. May 4.

It is now said that a late illness was not occasioned by the mob's going to St. James's, but from a Circumstance that since happened at a great house a little eastward of the palace.

The following is a more circumstantial account of the proceedings at the Half-Moon Tavern yesterday, mentioned in our last. Edward Bond, Esq; was chosen Chairman. A request for a common hall was agreed to, and immediately signed. About 12 o'clock the Chairman, attended by the whole meeting, waited on the Lord-Mayor at the Mansion-house, to request his Lordship to call as soon as possible, a common hall, in order to take the sense of the livery of London, on the measures proper to be pursued by them under the present most alarming situation of affairs.—His Lordship received them with great politeness; observed that the request of so respectable a part of the livery of London demanded his serious attention; and that though there might be no precedent to justify him in complying with this request of the livery; yet as it was a matter of some doubt whether the peculiarity of our present circumstances would not justify the peculiarity of the measure, his Lordship resolved to take the opinion of the common council on this important point; and declared, that their determination would be of great weight with him: And it is said, that a common council will be summoned for Friday next.

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Upon casting up the Names on Monday night at the Ship-Tavern at Ratcliffe-Cross, it appeared that 1424 freeholders had then signed the petition.

A counter petition is preparing by the M——y as a kind of remonstrance against the Mile-End proceedings, and which is to be hawked round the country to be signed. Many bets are depending, and some considerable ones, that twenty names are not subscribed to it.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn has declared his approbation of every measure taken by the freeholders of the county of Middlesex in the depending petition, and fully approves of every sentence in it, and will present it, and all reports to the contrary are false.

The refusal of the counsellor, mentioned in the morning paper, to have been applied to, to sign the Middlesex petition, we are told was occasioned by his connections with a certain board, and the place he now enjoys.

The City is in a violent ferment; Col. Luttrell has taken his seat for the county of Middlesex, tho' Mr. Wilkes had a majority of 847 votes. The division of the house, pensioners and place-men (every man) 191. Against Luttrell 145, difference 54. How this will end, no body knows, but the Freeholders of Middlesex threaten to take possession of the House of Commons, and declare they will not pay the land tax.

The privy council, which was to have been held on Friday at St. James's, was postponed till this day, which causes various speculations.

We hear that orders are given to all the principal officers of each department of S——e not to be absent from town this week, on any account whatsoever.

BOSTON, June 15.

June 19. On Wednesday last the special Court of Admiralty, for the trial of the persons concerned in the death of Lieut. Panton, met again according to adjournment.

The Court then consisted of

His Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, Governor of this province, president.

His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq; Governor of New-Hampshire.

The Honourable Samuel Hood, Esq, Commodore, and Commander of his Majesty's ships in North America.

The Honourable Thomas Hutchison, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of this province.

The Honourable Jonathan Warner, Esq; and the Hon. George Jeffrey, Esq; of his Majesty's Council in New-Hampshire.

The Hon. Robert Achmuty, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The Hon. John Andrews, Esq; Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for Rhode-Island.

The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; Secretary of this Province.

Joseph Harrison, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Boston. John Nutting Esq, Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of Salem, And,

Robert Trail, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for Portsmouth.

The plea of the Council for the prisoners for a trial by jury, having been over-ruled by the Court, the prisoners were then brought on their trial, which continued from day to day till Friday afternoon: On Saturday at nine o'clock, A. M. the Court again met, when, after consulting till one o'clock, P. M. the prisoners were then brought to the bar and all acquitted.

We hear that Mr. Otis has lately received a very polite letter from the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the great patroness of liberty in England, with a copy of her history elegantly bound: This lady is sister to John Strawbridge, Esq; Member for Hythe in Kent, and Chairman of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

We hear from Providence, That on the 18th of May last, in the evening, a great number of people riotously assembled in that town, and violently seized Jessie Saville, a Tide-man belonging to the Custom-house of said port, who was then attending his duty there, and having gagged and put him in a wheelbarrow, almost strangled, they carried him to a wharf, where they threatened to drown him if he made the least noise; tied a handkerchief round his face, cut his clothes to pieces, stripped him naked, covered him from head to foot with turpentine and feathers, bound his hands and feet, threw dirt in his face, and repeatedly beat him with their fists and sticks, then threw him down on the pavements, cut his face and bruised his body in a most barbarous manner; during which inhuman treatment, which lasted an hour and an half, he was near expiring, and now lies dangerously ill. The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, have promised a reward of £.50 Sterling, to be paid upon the conviction of any of them.

A proclamation was issued by Governor Penn, the 16th of last month, strictly enjoining and requiring, in his Majesty's name, the people from Connecticut who are now about settling the lands on Susquehanna River, &c. immediately to remove from off the same: and forbidding the settlement of said lands by any persons whatsoever, without permission from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania. But

by good accounts received, we learn, that the present possessors are resolved to settle and hold the lands, at all events.

The Duncannon Packet, Capt: Edwards, from the West-Indies and Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth, who in his Passage took up John Foster Williams, late Master of the John, a Brig, who sailed from Boston on the 20th of January last, bound for Surinam.—Capt. Williams, in his Account says, that on the 29th of the same Month at Noon, being in Lat. 34° 30' N. Long. 60° 00' W. from London, a large Sea running, at Twelve at Night, the Water came so fast, that they could not keep before the Wind; and after sustaining incredible Hardships till the 7th of Feb. they that Day saw a Sloop, to whom they made Signals of Distress, and afterwards bore down upon her, but tho' the Crew looked at them, they sneered off without giving them any Assistance. The Captain concludes his Account in the following Words: Seven or eight Days after, being moderate, and the Lumber out from between Decks, we got two Barrels of Train Oil, the Beef being salt we could not eat any, the Oil we drank very hasty off; that Night it blew very hard, and a large Sea running, two of my People were washed overboard, and one died with Hunger and Cold, another out of his Senses, that we grew so weak and low that we lost the Days of the Month and Week; and had nothing to live on but Saltwater and Oarweed; my People dying one after another, the last that died was the Mate on the last of February, and on the first of March I was taken out by the above Packet, Long. 56° 00'.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25.

We hear there has been a slight Shock of an Earthquake felt lately at Lisbon, which was succeeded by a violent and heavy Rain, that raised such a Fresh in the River, as carried off a whole Village; a Cradle was taken up, in which was a Child that lived three Days, and a Lady and Gentleman were found dead in a Chair. Capt. Fawn (by whom we have this Intelligence) adds, that the Torrent brought down with it prodigious Numbers of Snakes, and that it was with Difficulty he kept his Vessel clear of them.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.

On Saturday Evening one Mary Turner a young Woman, returning home from a Neighbour's House, was follow'd by one Elisha Biss, who happened to be there, overtook her on the Way, forced her in to an unfrequented Place, detain'd her upwards of two Hours and twice committed a Rape upon her. In order to get from him, she pretended Business at the next house, promising to return immediately, and promised him to attend her home, upwards of a Mile further. She having given due Information of his Behaviour, he was on Monday committed to Taunton Gaol.

ANNAPOLIS June 15.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated April 18.

"Tho' I have but a moment to write, I can't help saying, we are all in confusion here: The — of C——, notwithstanding Wilkes has been four times elected for Middlesex, refuse to let him sit, and have at length (the 15th instant) chose a representative for that county, one Col. Luttrell, of the Dragoons: This, you may be sure, will not sit easy on the stomachs of the freeholders of England, and what will be the consequence, cannot be told, for there is fire enough in the minds of most people, to raise such a flame, as would not be easily extinguished. — Thank heaven this — have their hands so full at home, that they have no time to think of new oppression for poor America.

"There seems to be very little chance this session, of a repeal of the American revenue acts, but still I would wish you could refrain from violence, and apply steadily to the encouragement of manufactures and frugality, which, in the end, will, and must ensure redress.

On Monday last his Excellency our Governor, with the advice of his Lordships council, was pleased further to prorogue the General Assembly of this province, to the second Tuesday in Novem. next.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Sunday last arrived Capt. Kemp from Providence, who informs, that his Majesty's sloop Bonetta, Capt. Wallace, who went to the Havanna to demand the Turtlers, taken some time before by a Spanish Guarda Costa, and carried in there, was returned to Providence. On his arrival off the Havanna, he was boarded by an Officer, who forbade him entering till after he had spoke to the Governor; when after three or four messages to and from the Governor, the sloop was permitted to go within the Moro, but several Soldiers were put on board, which Capt. Wallace soon after turned ashore. Having informed the Spanish Governor his errand, he told Capt. Wallace that he had given no Orders for molesting the Turtlers, that they should be released, and all their expences in port paid by the Captain of the Guarda Costa, who was broke; on which Capt. Wallace sail'd, taking with him one of the Sloops, and the others were to follow the next Day; but they were not ar-

rived at Providence when Capt. Kemp sail'd, so that it was conjectured they were detained, and another vessel was going to the Havanna to see into the matter. Capt. Wallace and all his people were prohibited from going on shore at the Havanna.

TO BE SOLD, AT

JOHN APPLEGATE'S Vendue House,	
at the Old Slip,	to the highest Bidder, the following Articles,
YARD wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ Irish	Day to Day, until all are sold;
linens	Broad-cloths of different colours
Yard wide $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ check	Men's shoes
Furniture and apron checks	Women's satin & brocade &c.
Dowlas	Whittell's best rapspe snuff in lead boxes
Printed calicoes and cottons	Snuff in bladders
Scotch handkerchiefs	English and French books
Men's thread, cotton and worsted hose	Iron kettles
2, 3 and 4 thread breeches	Wool cards
patterns	Tea chests
	Watches and silver buckles, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention

Just published, and to be sold by Hugh Gaine, Printer, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, (Price 5s. 6d.)

THE APPEAL DEFENDED;

OR
The proposed AMERICAN EPISCOPATE VINDICATED,
IN ANSWER to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncey, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are some Spirits in the World, who, unless they are in actual Possession of Deception themselves, are daily haunted with the Apprehension of being subject to it in others; and who seem to speak and act under the strange Persuasion, that every Thing short of Perfection against what they dislike, must terminate in the Persecution of themselves."

TO BE SOLD,	
	BY the subscriber living on the premises, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleasantly situated at the South side of Staten-Island, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the rest arable, and wood land. — As the road from Staten-Island to Amboy, runs through the middle of the said plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a sufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them. — Upon the said plantation, there is a good frame house, barn, and other conveniences; with a young bearing orchard, of 300 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the best kinds. — The conditions of sale may be known by applying to CHARLES JANDINE. 708.
	June 12, 1769.
	RUN-AWAY, on Saturday the 10th of this instant, from Leffert Waldron, at the 3 Mile Run, near New Brunswick, a yellowish Negro, named Ben, about 19 Years old, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, bushy Hair, speaks both low Dutch and English: Had on, when he went away, a brown homespun Coat, with white Metal Buttons, new homespun Breeches, Felt Hat, and sundry other Clothes. Also, at the same Time, ran away, a Negro Fellow, from Ernestus Van Harlingen, at Millstone, in the County of Somerset, at the Court-house, named Jack, about 21 Years old, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well built, also yellowish, speaks both Dutch and English: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, half worn Leather Breeches, and Felt Hat. Whoever will take up said Negroes, and secure them, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, taken within the Province, and SEVEN DOLLARS if taken without the Province, or half for each, paid by us.
	LEFFERT WALDRON, and ERNESTUS VAN HARLINGEN.

P. S. The above Negroes are supposed to be gone together, as they were missing both together, at one time. It is supposed they had a false Pass.

June 10th, 1769. 80 83

Six Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, near the lower Ferry, on Squeashan, two Convict Servant Men, viz. John and Daniel Steleton, Brothers, both born in Connaught in Ireland; John is about thirty Years old, and speaks with the Brogue, has about 5 Feet four or 5 Inches high, a well set Fellow, of very dark Complexion, with his Hair turning grey; has on when he went away, an old Castor Hat, a dark brown Jacket, with Green Sleeves, a striped under Jacket, and striped Ticken Breeches, patched on the Knees with striped Livery, one Country made Shirt, and one check'd, Country-made Stockings, single Channel Pumps, with odd Buckles, is white a good Hand and may forge a Pass. Daniel is about twenty-seven Years old, about five Feet 8 or 9 Inches high of middling fair Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox, and a large Scar from Ear to Ear, down to his Throat; has on when he went away, a brown half Thick Jacket, with blue Sleeves, a striped ditto, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a brown Wig, a Pair of Sheepkin Breeches, a Pair striped Ticken Do. A Pair of coarse Stockings, a Pair single Channel Pump tied with Strings; it is probable that they both may change their Names and Clothing, as they went off on the 12th of January last. Whoever takes up said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have the above Reward paid by us.

ANDREW WILSON, and HENRY RUTTER.

Whereas the unhappy Behaviour of Mary my Wife, formerly Mary Smith, Widow, has obliged me to live separate from her, and gives me Reason to apprehend she may run me in Debt; Therefore I desire that no Person will harbour, entertain or treat her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof.

JOHN BROWN, of New-York, Boatman.

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of famous North-Brittions, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in King's Bench Prison in London. — Inquire at the Printing Office.